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shortly be used to fight the mosquito, but at this time not an ounce of oil had been used on the stagnant water. The water supply is obtained from mountain streams and is very clear. Some work had been done in cleaning the streets and yards. The railroad grounds, on which is built a large hotel and the residences of the employees, are connected with a large sewer pipe which extends a considerable distance beyond the hotel and residences. I slept in the hotel with windows and doors open and never heard a mosquito.

From Monclova I visited Reata, a town about 70 miles from Monclova. It is situated on a high plain, surrounded by a mountain region and has no water supply; it is simply a railroad station and is the junction of the Monterey Branch of the Mexican International Railroad. It has no residents except the railroad employees. The Mexican Government established a quarantine camp at this place against Monterey, and one case of yellow fever was brought here from Monterey, and no other case developed. I returned from Reata to Monclova and spent a day and a night there and found that the municipal authorities had done nothing toward the sanitation of the city.

From Monclova I proceeded to Allende, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, situated 35 miles from Eagle Pass. The general condition of the town is good, though there are a few cases of malarial fever in the town at present. The town is situated on a flat plain, and is penetrated on all sides by irrigating ditches, which are kept full of water at all times, and of course there are plenty of mosquitoes. There are no sanitary measures of any character used at this place.

From Allende I proceeded to Nava, a town 25 miles from Eagle Pass, and having a population of about 3,000 people. In this town there is no physician and I learned of some cases of malarial fever. Like Allende, this place is permeated in all directions by irrigating ditches, which are kept full of water all the time.

*Inspection along the Mexican Central, also International Railroad—  
Garcia, Icamole, Paredon, Trevino, and Reata.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson reports May 18, 1904, through Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, as follows:

Garcia, Icamole, and Paredon are small villages on a branch of the Mexican Central Railroad running out of Monterey. They are composed entirely of Mexicans, are much higher than Monterey, and have had very little rainfall recently. They are very dry, and sanitary conditions are good. Laredo is at the junction of this branch of the Mexican Central and the Mexican International railroads. No Americans live there. Has an elevation of 3,271 feet. High and dry, and sanitary conditions also good there.

Trevino is on the main line of the Mexican International Railroad, elevation 2,920 feet. No American families live there; is in a good sanitary condition, and no cases of sickness reported there at present. No yellow fever reported there last year. The city obtains its water supply from a ground tank 80 meters long, 50 meters wide, and 2 meters deep. Could not obtain a mortuary report as there is no physician in the village, and from all I could learn no record of deaths is kept. Population about 100. In Reata the conditions are about the same as in Trevino. Elevation, 3,080 feet; population about 80;

no physician in the village; no record kept of deaths; high and dry; no sickness reported there for five weeks. One case of yellow fever reported there last year. Sanitary conditions good.

*Investigation of suspicious fever along the San Marcos River.*

[Telegrams.]

LAREDO, TEX., *May 27, 1904.*

Cock reports he has information of a fever existing along San Marcos River between San Marcos and Luling, unaffected by quinine; this region probably infected last year; recommend Purnell be sent inspect.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1904.*

PURNELL, *San Antonio, Tex.:*

Richardson wires following: "Cock reports he has information fever existing along San Marcos River between San Marcos and Luling, unaffected by quinine. This region probably infected last year." Investigate this territory immediately and wire report.

WYMAN.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *May 27, 1904.*

Leave for Luling at ten-thirty to-night.

PURNELL.

LULING, TEX., *May 28, 1904.*

Leave here in early morning for San Marcos by buggy, investigating along river en route.

PURNELL.

SAN MARCOS, TEX., *May 29, 1904.*

Completed inspection along San Marcos River between Luling and San Marcos, inclusive; no yellow fever; some typhoid fever; much malarial fever. Go to San Antonio to-night.

PURNELL.

*Inspection of San Antonio, Tex.—No yellow fever.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *May 25, 1904.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

I attended a meeting of the San Antonio board of health this morning, which was called for the purpose of considering a communication received from State Health Officer Tabor, in which he stated that he had been informed by the department of the existence of rumors to the effect that yellow fever prevailed in this city. The board was unanimous in its denouncement of such rumors, as being absolutely without foundation, and the board furthermore declared that there had been no sickness in the city this season that could in any way be suspected of being yellow fever. The result of my inspection and investigation has been negative in every case.